

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 28 Oct 1954

NO. OF PAGES 6

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

50X1-HUM

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5. Women who had a good general education learned their specialized work very quickly and carried out their work sometimes even better than men. By using women in rear installations and in sectors of secondary importance, the Soviet Command was able to free an enormous army of men for combat at the front.

6. In addition to the great usefulness of the girl-soldiers, they also did a great deal of harm in the Army. Thousands of men-officers and women-soldiers committed suicide because of love affairs, and there were thousands of illegitimate children. In spite of the very strict orders against relations with girl-soldiers, there were few who were able to resist this temptation. The presence of girls in the ranks of the Soviet Army disrupted it to a certain extent, undermining morale and morals. The girl-soldiers acquired the worst sort of reputation; hundreds of ditties and sayings were composed, such as the following:

"She came as a maiden,
 "Left as a mother;
 "She came as a virgin,
 "And left as a whore."

7. At the end of World War II, almost all the women were demobilized from the Soviet Army and poured into another army - the army of labor. All the former women-soldiers are on record in military commissariats and are treated as 2nd and 3rd category reserve.

8. [redacted] after World War II, the number of women in the Soviet Army decreased greatly and at present comprise an insignificant percentage of the total. The greater part of those who remain serve in medical, supply and liaison units. In medical units, the women serve as doctors, surgeons' assistants, hospital orderlies, pharmacists, etc. In such capacities, all the women have middle and higher medical educations and carry military ranks from lieutenant to colonel inclusively. Women medical personnel can be encountered in regiments and divisions and right up to the medical directorate of the Soviet Army.

9. There are much fewer women working in supply units than in medical units, but on the other hand, a great number of civilian women personnel are engaged in this type of work. Most of these women have middle and higher educations and are used in the capacity of chemists, and laboratory assistants in the rear area directorates of the Army, military districts and in the Chief Quartermaster Directorate. They are used in the organizational, planning, finance, records, message center, procurement, supply and other sections. In these sections, women work as typists, assistant section chiefs, carry on correspondence, maintain records, etc. In liaison units, women work as telegraph operators, code clerks and radio operators, as well as telephone operators. A small number of women also work in political sections of armies, military districts, training establishments and supply depots. This latter category usually includes women with Party membership, and technical education. All women connected with secret or personnel correspondence are given careful security screenings by security organs and are controlled by them.

10. The work of women in military organizations is in no way different from that of men; they must know their work well and be able to repair any machine with which they work. In most instances, women work under the direction of men and most complex or heavy work is done by men. For example, where a total of 44 persons would be employed at a radar station, 32 would be women and 12 would be men. Men would carry out the following tasks: Chief and deputy chief of the radar station, operators, linemen, signal center chiefs, electricians and machinists. All other duties are carried out by women. The same can be said of other units where there is a large percentage of women.

11. It can be stated approximately that women are used in situations where the nature of the work calls for a woman or where a woman can replace a man. The presence of women in military establishments and units creates certain technical difficulties and security problems. However, when the work is well organized, the discipline tight and control by security constant, these dangers are held to a minimum. Many officers and generals do not willingly take women under their command, and continue to regard them as women rather than as soldiers and officers. In spite of this resistance from the officers to the use of women in the Army, their numbers are constantly growing and form a much larger percentage now than before World War II.

2. The use of women in the MGB-MVD in Eastern Germany as well as in the USSR should be touched on especially. Two categories of women work in these organizations: Those with military rank and those without military rank. The majority of women-officers were transferred into territorial MVD organs from SMERSH and MVD border units where they were rather numerous. Most of them received their practical experience and military rank during World War II. As is known, all punitive organs had to re-organize on a military footing at the beginning of World War II.

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Since SMERSH was attached directly to the Army, all the people in it wore military uniform. Women and girls were transferred into SMERSH from territorial MVD organs or selected from Party and Komsomol organizations. After the war, with the liquidation of SMERSH, most of the women officers were again attached to the territorial organs of the MVD. In this connection, many women officers were obliged to doff their uniform and put on civvies. However, some women officers remain in uniform to this day. Most women employees in security organs wear civilian clothes for cover purposes, but in case of need, these civilians can again be transformed into military personnel.

13. Women in MVD organs work as typists and stenographers, maintain records and card files and carry on business correspondence. There are no women investigators anywhere in MVD units from Moscow headquarters to rayon divisions. In wartime of course, anything was possible, and occasionally one would encounter women investigators.
14. The MVD-MGB always sowed unbelievable terror and uncereemoniously humiliated people. The whole atmosphere of nocturnal arrests, the wailing of families of arrested persons, the system of mutual distrust, denunciations, interrogations, and torture could not fail to leave a trace on women. Women in security organs who have passed through the "glorious way" of MGB-MVD are usually extremely taciturn, distrustful, unsociable, and some try to rid themselves in general of this "trust" which their motherland has confided to them.
15. Military rank does not automatically place women officers higher than their civilian colleagues. Both categories receive almost the same salary scale (depending on the position they occupy) and take advantage of the same privileges created for the MVD. Normally military rank for women in the MVD does not exceed captain and major. Most of the women are lieutenants and senior lieutenants.
16. Military censorship offices in the occupation forces in Germany are entirely staffed by women, most of whom have the rank of lieutenant. Military censor work is one of the most highly classified and is intimately connected with the Special Section (Osobyi otdel) in Army headquarters. This secretiveness of military censorship can only be explained by a necessity to insure that information on the illegal activities of the MVD does not leak out. After all, the Stalin Constitution does guarantee inviolability of the person and privacy of personal correspondence.
17. Even within the USSR, where censorship "does not exist", in every rayon and municipal post office a functionary of the the MVD who has the right to examine all letters is employed. Of course, these functionaries do not wear a uniform and few people know of their existence.
18. Women are also employed in prisons subordinate to investigative sections, deportation points and in camps. In such places they fulfill the duties of doctors, typists, interpreters, and matrons. According to Soviet laws, the daily regime and system of punishment in corrective labor camps cannot be accompanied by physical suffering or the debasing of human dignity. Managers of camps have, of course, achieved definite results in eliminating "enemies" of the Soviet State "on the basis of a combination of labor and education of prisoners and developing along with this the principals of socialist humanitarianism". These methods, and the severe, inhuman regime in the camps has resulted in the death of thousands, while the survivors have been turned into living corpses. In order to keep women from developing pity and sympathy vis-a-vis the prisoners, they are constantly reminded of the great trust put in them by the Party and State, and of the fact that the camps and prisons are occupied by enemies of the Soviet State who should receive no indulgence, and so on. In spite of all these warnings and arguments, a woman's sense of ethics does not always permit her to regard calmly a dying person without sympathizing and trying to help. Such soft-hearted women are usually transferred to other types of work.
19. In MVD organs there is also another category of women who pitilessly beat and torture their victims. Such women are usually given the dirty, bloody tasks.
20. Women prison matrons are usually civilians and work in the women's sections of prisons of prisons and camps. When an arrested woman is brought in, the prison matron undresses her, conducts a careful search and takes away everything, right down to the last safety pin. The matrons handle prisoners only within the camp or prison. When they are brought out for exercise period or for interrogation, they are accompanied by MVD guards.
21. The greater percentage of women translators (both with and without military rank) are employed in MVD organs in the Soviet occupation forces in Germany. Inasmuch as the women translators are privy to all the secrets of operational and investigative work, they must undergo a very careful security clearance. They are generally made acquainted with operational and investigative methodology.

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22. Translators are present during arrests (in Eastern Germany), rendezvous with agents, and as interpreters interrogate arrestees at preliminary investigations. Translators sign translations of agent reports and, together with the investigator, sign all records of interrogations and other documents which go into an investigation file. When a case is heard by a tribunal or troika (three-man commission) they translate the accusations, examination of the accused and read the sentence. Because in time the translators learn a great deal about secret work of the MGB, they have to meet the same requirements of secretiveness and discipline as operational employees.
23. Each woman translator is constantly under control and surveillance and the authorities always know where she is and what she does in her leisure. Higher ranking officials of the MVD do not place too much trust in women; for this reason they have developed a system of denunciations and surveillance for them.
24. During interrogations of particularly important prisoners, stenographers are present and take down all the questions of the interrogators and answers of the prisoners. Stenographers are used only in the higher levels of the MVD (at the republic and all-Union level), and are rarely used at the level of the oblast MVD directorates. The investigation division of the central group in Eastern Germany had two stenographers.
25. Many women staff employees and agents of the MVD are used for special assignments. These would include observation over persons being approached, preparation for recruitment, recruitment, and such jobs where women are necessary. Sometimes such women reside at safe houses as regular tenants..
6. The personnel division of the ministries and directorates select women for employment through the special sections of various establishments and higher education institutions. The special section carries out a security screening for political reliability and also studies and observes the prospective employee. After meticulous screening by the personnel division of the MVD, the prospective woman employee is invited into the MVD directorate and assigned to her job.
7. Women employees are required to sign a statement that they will never under any conditions reveal to anyone the structure and methods of the security organ.
3. Eastern Germany and the so-called people's democracies are a sort of training school where future MVD employees undergo their practical training. The greater percentage of women translators are employed in Germany where there is a large, complex MVD network which carries on great activity in the fight against all elements hostile to the Soviet Union. For this reason it is self-evident that Eastern Germany is a good training area for future employees of security organs and it is so used.

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